



Drinking Water Quality

The 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

HIGHER STANDARDS, CLEAR RESULTS, SAFE WATER



We take great pride in our Municipal Water System and are proud to report no violations

The City of Wood Village is pleased to present our 2021 Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to provide information about the City's drinking water system and to provide the most recent water sample results.

The data presented in this report is a combination of analytical results from laboratories certified by the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to perform drinking water quality testing. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small

amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets standards for safe drinking water and you can read about our exceptional compliance in the following pages.

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please 503-667-6211 or email city@woodvillageor.gov. You may also request a free paper copy.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber.

Para pedir una copia traducido en español o otro idioma, hable a 503-489-6859.

Call 503-667-6211 or email city@woodvillageor.gov for translation in other languages.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

All of the water supplied by the City of Wood Village comes directly from three independent wells owned and operated by the City of Wood Village. These sources are called deep wells which vary in depth and pull water from the Troutdale Aquifer (see graphic on page 3). The water is pumped out of the ground and treated with chlorine disinfectant, then pumped to three reservoirs for distribution to consumers and fire protection.



Water Source Samples

Wood Village's drinking water comes from three wells. Test results for water samples taken from these wells are shown below. Note that Well 1 is inactive and is not subject to chemical sampling requirements. See the last page for definitions.

Contaminant:	Description		Testing Frequency	Contaminant Source
NITRATE	Chemical compound which is common part of fertilizers.		Annually Last Test: 12/2/2020	Fertilizer runoff, sewage leaks, erosion of natural deposits.
	Well #	Results	Ideal Goal (EPA’s MCLG)	Action Level (EPA’s MCL)
	2	2.53	10 ppm	10 ppm
	3	0.435		
	4	LOQ		

Contaminant:	Description		Testing Frequency	Contaminant Source
NITRITE	Chemical compound which is a part of fertilizers.		Every 9 Years Last Test: 8/6/2013	Fertilizer runoff, sewage leaks, erosion of natural deposits.
	Well #	Results	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Action Level (EPA's MCL)
	2	LOQ	1 ppm	1 ppm
	3	LOQ		
	4	LOQ		

Water Source Samples (continued)

Contaminant:	Description		Testing Frequency	Contaminant Source
GROSS ALPHA	Type of energy released when certain radioactive elements decay or break down.		Every 9 Years Last Test: 9/9/2014	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well #	Results	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Action Level (EPA's MCL)
	2	LOQ	Zero	10 ppb
	3	LOQ		
	4	LOQ		

Contaminant:	Description		Testing Frequency	Contaminant Source
RADIUM 226/228	Isotopes of the atomic element Radium.		Annually Last Test: 9/9/2014	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well #	Results	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Action Level (EPA's MCL)
	2	LOQ	Zero	5 pCi/L
	3	LOQ		
	4	LOQ		

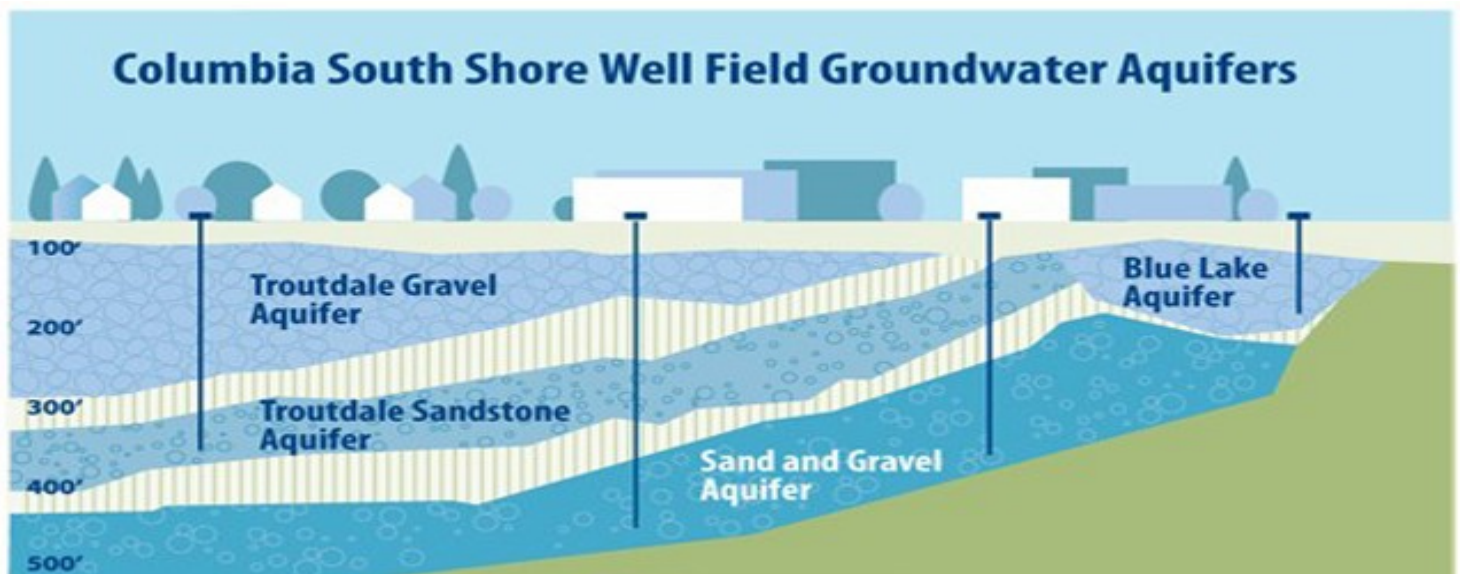
Contaminant:	Description		Testing Frequency	Contaminant Source
URANIUM	An atomic element that emits toxic radiation.		Annually Last Test: 9/9/2014	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well #	Results	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Action Level (EPA's MCL)
	2	LOQ	Zero	30 ppb
	3	LOQ		
	4	LOQ		

Water Source Samples (continued)

Contaminant:	Description		Testing Frequency	Contaminant Source
TOTAL COLIFORMS	Fecal matter (poop).		Annually	Human and animal fecal waste.
	Well #	Results	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Action Level (EPA's MCL)
	2	Absent	Zero Positive Tests	Fewer than 5% of samples test positive
	3	Absent		
	4	Absent		

Contaminant:	Description			
OTHER CHEMICAL CONTAMINANT	The EPA regulates testing for 62 additional contaminants. These are categorized into three groups.			
	Category	Results	Testing Frequency	Last Test
	Inorganic Contaminants	No Violations	9 years	8/6/2013
	Volatile Organic Contaminants	No Violations	3 years	9/28/2017*
	Synthetic Organic Contaminants	No Violations	3 years	8/6/2019

*Updated water samples for Volatile Organic Contaminants due between 1/1/20 and 12/31/22



Water Distribution System Samples

Test results for water samples taken from the distribution system are shown below. Wood Village has 9 sample stations across the City to test water throughout the system. The City's water system is composed of almost 12 miles of pipelines, 695 service connections, and 115 fire hydrants. Our Public Works Crew works hard every day to keep this system in functioning. See the last page for definitions.

Contaminant:	Description	Testing Frequency	Contaminant Source
TTHM	Chemicals formed by disinfecting drinking water with products like chlorine.	Annually Last Test: 8/18/2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	Results	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Action Level (EPA's MCL)
	0.0014 ppm	N/A	0.08 ppm

Contaminant:	Description	Testing Frequency	Contaminant Source
HAA5	Chemicals formed by disinfecting drinking water with products like chlorine.	Annually Last Test: 8/18/2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	Results	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Action Level (EPA's MCL)
	LOQ	N/A	60 ppb

Contaminant:	Description	Testing Frequency	Contaminant Source
TOTAL COLIFORMS	Fecal matter (poop).	Every month at 4 rotating sites across the city.	Human and animal fecal waste.
	Results	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Action Level (EPA's MCL)
	No Violations	Zero samples test positive	Fewer than 5% of samples test positive

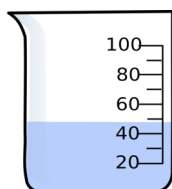
Lead and Copper

In 1991, the EPA published a regulation which requires water systems to monitor lead and copper levels in drinking water at customer taps. The OHA Oregon Drinking Water program requires that the 90th percentile sample for lead be less than 15.5 ppb and copper be less than 1.35 ppm. Wood Village's 90th percentile results for 2020 were below both of these standards.

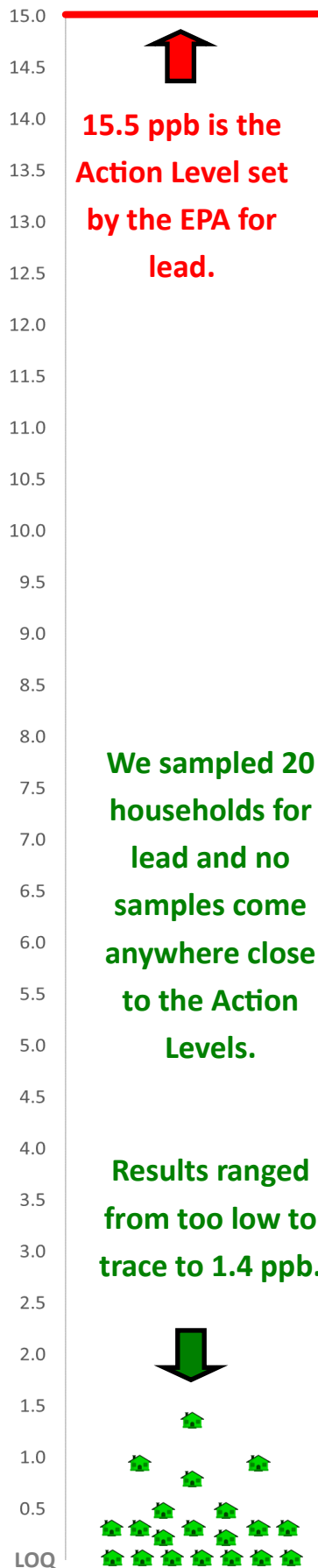
	LEAD	COPPER
Average	0.34 ppb	0.014 ppm
Min	LOQ*	0.008 ppm
Max	1.4 ppb	0.042 ppm
Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Zero	1.3 ppm
Action Level (MCLG)	15.5 ppb	1.3 ppm

20 homes sampled between 8/11/2020 and 9/29/2020

Homes selected based on potential of lead and copper contamination. The most common source would be lead solder used in plumbing construction from 1982 or earlier.



Lead Test Results



Copper Test Results



Protecting Your Water Against Contamination!

Water systems depend on water pressure to keep water flowing in the proper direction through the pipes. However, anything that causes a drop in water pressure can create a reverse flow from the customer's plumbing system back into the public water system. This is called backflow. Backflow can also occur when the customer's water system has a higher pressure than the public water system. The drinking water system can become unsafe whenever backflow occurs and the plumbing system comes in contact with harmful or objectionable substances. Such "cross connections" are created by people unaware of the potential for backflow.

Cross connections could cause contaminated water and food products, disabling illness, and even death in some extreme cases!

How can backflow be prevented?

The City of Wood Village has a cross connection control program as required by OHA's Drinking Water Program. It includes the elimination or protection of all cross connections by approved methods or approved equipment called backflow prevention assemblies. The different types of methods or backflow prevention assemblies used are based on what is known as the degree of hazard.

The City of Wood Village works hard to supply customers with safe, clean drinking water. With an understanding of the hazards associated with cross-connections and backflow, **you can help** us protect our drinking water.

Where are cross connections found?

Whenever a plumbing fixture is connected to the drinking water supply, a potential cross connection exists. Fortunately, many of the plumbing fixtures have built-in backflow protection. Examples of cross connection that can lead to backflow are:

- Wash basins and service sinks
- Hose bibs
- Attachment to hoses to apply weed killer or fertilizer or to flush anti freeze
- Irrigation or lawn sprinkler systems
- Swimming pools and spas
- Solar heat systems
- Fire sprinkler systems
- Photo developing equipment
- Laboratory equipment
- Food and beverage processing equipment
- Boilers

Definitions

This report includes the following terms and acronyms you may not be familiar with.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a harmful or toxic substance or contaminant that when exceeded is considered sufficient to warrant regulatory or remedial action.

LOQ: Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present or that it is present at levels too low for modern laboratory equipment to detect.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter of air, or pCi/L, which is one of the preferred measurements for the speed of decay in radon.

ppb (parts per billion): 1ppb means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every 1 billion (1,000,000,000) parts per water. 1 ppb is equivalent to 1 inch in 16,000 miles, 1 second in 32 years and 1¢ in \$10 million dollars.

ppm (parts per million): 1ppm means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every 1 million (1,000,000) parts per water.

Questions? Comments?

We want to hear from you!

Address: 23335 NE Halsey Street
Wood Village, OR 97060

Phone: 503-667-6211

Email: city@woodvillageor.gov

Public Works Director: John Niiyama

City Manager: Greg Dirks

Mayor: T. Scott Harden

MISSION STATEMENT

A unique, inclusive small city with exemplary public services, fiscal responsibility, and leadership providing a safe, livable community which promotes business vitality and growth.

Goal 1: A safe, clean, inclusive community with a sense of pride, quality housing, and strong identity.

Goal 2: Exemplary police, fire and building services.

Goal 3: High quality, cost-effective public utilities, parks and events.

Goal 4: Long-term financial stability, economic vitality and growth.

Goal 5: A work environment that develops and encourages employees and rewards their creativity and innovation.

Goal 6: Effective local, state and regional partnerships.

Goal 7: Responsible environmental leadership.

Goal 8: Intentional Community Engagement.